Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	676	(adhesive or glue or cement) with (encapsulat$3 or microencapsulat$3) and tissue	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/16 15:10
L2	105	(adhesive or glue or cement) with (encapsulat$3 or microencapsulat$3) and tissue and $3prosthe$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/16 15:20
L3	8	(adhesive or glue or cement) with (encapsulat$3 or microencapsulat$3) same tissue same $3prosthe$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/16 15:12
L4	0	("2002/0049503").URPN.	USPAT	OR	ON	2005/06/16 15:16
L5	32	(adhesive or glue or cement) with (encapsulat$3 or microencapsulat$3) same tissue and $3prosthe$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/16 15:20
L6	24	(adhesive or glue or cement) with (encapsulat$3 or microencapsulat$3) same tissue and $3prosthe$3 not 3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/16 15:39
L7	901	606/151-158.ccls. and (adhesive or glue or cement)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/16 15:40
L8	338	606/151-158.ccls. and (adhesive or glue or cement) same tissue	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/16 15:40
L9	186	606/151-158.ccls. and (adhesive or glue or cement) with tissue	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/16 15:41
L10	146	606/151-158.ccls. and (adhesive or glue or cement) with tissue and (@ad<"20010827" or @rlad<"20010827")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/06/16 15:41

L11	51	("3254650" | "3774615" | "4350160" | "4352358" | "4368736" | "4523592" | "4553542" | "4593693" | "4607637" | "4624255" | "4624257" | "4657019" | "4747407" | "4773420" | "4892098" | "4907591" | "4917087" | "4917090" | "4917091" | "4930674" | "5119983" | "5156613" | "5234447" | "5300065" | "5336233" | "5364389" | "5366462" | "5395030" | "5540677" | "5571167" | "5611794" | "5669918" | "5669934" | "5676670" | "5695504" | "5702412" | "5707369" | "5707380" | "5725544" | "5749895" | "5776130" | "5797920" | "5817113" | "5824015" | "5827265" | "5827271" | "5904697" | "6004335" | "6039733" | "6248117").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR	OR	ON	2005/06/16 16:07
L12	20	11 and (adhesive or glue)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR	OR	ON	2005/06/16 16:07

	Document ID	Kind Code	Source: Issue Dat	Pages	Image
102	US 20030167064 A1		US-PGP 20030904	35	US 2
103	US 6620177 B2		USPAT 20030916	20	US 6
104	US 20030176877 A1		US-PGP 20030918	19	US 2
105	US 6623496 B1		USPAT 20030923	70	US 6
106	US 6626922 B1		USPAT 20030930	15	US 6
107	US 6626916 B1		USPAT 20030930	71	US 6
108	US 20030191510 A1		US-PGP 20031009	22	US 2
109	US 20030191480 A1		US-PGP 20031009	17	US 2
110	US 6632235 B2		USPAT 20031028	12	US 6
111	US 6632555 B1		USPAT 20031125	36	US 6
112	US 6632542 B2		USPAT 20031125	69	US 6
113	US 6638193 B2		USPAT 20031202	18	US 6
114	US 20030236537 A1		US-PGP 20031225	15	US 2
115	US 6669713 B2		USPAT 20031230	16	US 6
116	US 6673085 B1		USPAT 20040106	18	US 6
117	US 20040010276 A1		US-PGP 20040115	60	US 2
118	US 20040010275 A1		US-PGP 20040115	62	US 2
119	US 6682507 B2		USPAT 20040127	14	US 6
120	US 6702028 B2		USPAT 20040309	34	US 6
121	US 20040049213 A1		US-PGP 20040311	21	US 2
122	US 20040049210 A1		US-PGP 20040311	35	US 2
123	US 6719781 B1		USPAT 20040413	61	US 6
124	US 20040073238 A1		US-PGP 20040415	30	US 2
125	US 6726694 B2		USPAT 20040427	70	US 6
126	US 6730014 B2		USPAT 20040504	12	US 6
127	US 20040097994 A1		US-PGP 20040520	65	US 2
128	US 20040097993 A1		US-PGP 20040520	35	US 2
129	US 20040097990 A1		US-PGP 20040520	12	US 2
130	US 20040097987 A1		US-PGP 20040520	14	US 2
131	US 20040097986 A1		US-PGP 20040520	19	US 2
132	US 6740100 B2		USPAT 20040525	9	US 6
133	US 6743244 B2		USPAT 20040601	24	US 6
134	US 20040138664 A1		US-PGP 20040715	37	US 2
135	US 6773441 B1		USPAT 20040810	51	US 6
136	US 6808530 B2		USPAT 20041026	16	US 6
137	US 20040215218 A1		US-PGP 20041028	8	US 2
138	US 6838493 B2		USPAT 20050104	27	US 6
139	US 6837247 B2		USPAT 20050104	22	US 6
140	US 20050004584 A1		US-PGP 20050106	21	US 2
141	US 20050021060 A1		US-PGP 20050127	38	US 2
142	US 20050027307 A1		US-PGP 20050203	36	US 2
143	US 20050033328 A1		US-PGP 20050210	49	US 2
144	US 20050059986 A1		US-PGP 20050317	17	US 2

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20050033328 A1

TITLE: Methods and devices for tissue reconfiguration

----------- EWIC -----------

Current US Classification, US Primary
Class/Subclass - (CCPR (1):
606/153

Continuity Related Application Date - RLFD (2):
20030829

Continuity Related Application Date - RLFD (3):
20030829

Continuity Related Application Date - RLFD (4):
20010402

Continuity Related Application Date - RLFD (5):
19990309

Summary of Invention Paragraph - BSTX (20):
[0017] In some embodiments the step of securing includes applying at least one biocompatible tissue fixation device selected from the group consisting of a staple, a tack, a rivet, a two-part fastener, a helical fastener, a suture, and a T-bar suture. In other embodiments the step of securing involves application of a tissue adhesive.

Detail Description Paragraph - DETX (46):
[0113] For purposes of the invention, tissue securing device 22 is understood to have a proximal end and a distal end 21 interconnected by an elongate portion of suitable length to permit an operator, in contact with and control of the proximal end, to gain remote access to the interior of a body cavity with the distal end 21 of the endoscopic tissue engaging device 22. Furthermore, the operator of an endoscopic tissue engaging device 22 is understood to be able to actuate an effector element disposed at the distal end 21 by manipulation of at least one aspect of a controlling mechanism disposed at the proximal end and operatively connected to the effector element disposed at the distal end 21. The effector element can be structured to deliver at least one tissue fixation device 24, tissue adhesive or radio frequency (RF) energy into tissue 23 contacted with the effector element.

Claims Text - CLTX (33):
31. The apparatus of claim 30 wherein the securing means includes one or more of: a staple, a clip, a tack, a rivet, a two-part fastener, a helical fastener, a suture, a T-bar suture, and a tissue adhesive.

	Document ID	Kind Code	Source	Issue Dat	Pages	Image
58	US 6398797 B2		USPAT	20020604	29	US 6
59	US 6402766 B2		USPAT	20020611	42	US 6
60	US 20020077621 A1		US-PGP	20020620	57	US 2
61	US 20020095166 A1		US-PGP	20020718	21	US 2
62	US 20020103494 A1		US-PGP	20020801	9	US 2
63	US 6436110 B1		USPAT	20020820	37	US 6
64	US 20020116819 A1		US-PGP	20020822	23	US 2
65	US 20020116817 A1		US-PGP	20020822	22	US 2
66	US 20020116816 A1		US-PGP	20020822	10	US 2
67	US 6447523 B1		USPAT	20020910	18	US 6
68	US 20020128670 A1		US-PGP	20020912	18	US 2
69	US 20020128645 A1		US-PGP	20020912	28	US 2
70	US 20020133183 A1		US-PGP	20020919	34	US 2
71	US 6488140 B2		USPAT	20021001	27	US 6
72	US 6455119 B1		USPAT	20021001	13	US 6
73	US 20020143349 A1		US-PGP	20021003	34	US 2
74	US 20020143347 A1		US-PGP	20021003	19	US 2
75	US 20020151911 A1		US-PGP	20021017	13	US 2
76	US 6468295 B1		USPAT	20021022	22	US 6
77	US 20020161383 A1		US-PGP	20021031	28	US 2
78	US 20020161382 A1		US-PGP	20021031	30	US 2
79	US 20020165563 A1		US-PGP	20021107	18	US 2
80	US 20020165562 A1		US-PGP	20021107	19	US 2
81	US 20020169477 A1		US-PGP	20021114	9	US 2
82	US 20020169465 A1		US-PGP	20021114	47	US 2
83	US 20020173807 A1		US-PGP	20021121	20	US 2
84	US 6485513 B1		USPAT	20021126	10	US 6
85	US 6485503 B2		USPAT	20021126	47	US 6
86	US 20020198547 A1		US-PGP	20021226	11	US 2
87	US 6533991 B2		USPAT	20030107	7	US 6
88	US 6503257 B2		USPAT	20030107	17	US 6
89	US 20030014064 A1		US-PGP	20030116	65	US 2
90	US 6517558 B2		USPAT	20030211	35	US 6
91	US 20030040761 A1		US-PGP	20030227	16	US 2
92	US 6530934 B1		USPAT	20030311	11	US 6
93	US 6530933 B1		USPAT	20030311	68	US 6
94	US 6544167 B2		USPAT	20030408	22	US 6
95	US 6551334 B2		USPAT	20030422	69	US 6
96	US 6562025 B2		USPAT	20030513	5	US 6
97	US 6569172 B1		USPAT	20030527	29	US 6
98	US 6592597 B2		USPAT	20030715	18	US 6
99	US 6592515 B2		USPAT	20030715	23	US 6
100	US 6599299 B2		USPAT	20030729	12	US 6

US-PAT-NO: 6592515

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6592515 B2

TITLE: Implantable article and method

..... KWIC .....

Application Filing Date - AD (1):
20010823

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (22):
The separation force distribution means may comprise a variety of means, such as a bonding composition (e.g. an elastomeric material), a tissue adhesive, a tissue sealant, an ultrasonic weld, or a mechanical fastener (e.g. a polymeric clip).

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (23):
The preassembled implantable article is preferably preassembled in a V-shape and is sterile packaged. In the context of a kit according to the present invention, the implantable article may preassembled by any suitable means including adhesives, bonding agents, tissue sealants, sutures or mechanical fasteners.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (7):
The means 12 preferably comprises any suitable material or assembly of materials. Preferably the material or the assembly of materials is biocompatible. Examples of suitable compositions include tissue adhesives, tissue sealants, biocompatible bonding agents (e.g. silicone), and biocompatible adhesives. Alternatively, RF or ultrasonic welding or heat sealing may be used alone or in conjunction with other techniques to create the separation force distribution means.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (22):
Alternatively, the securement means in the kit may comprise tissue adhesive, tissue sealant, sutures (e.g. for implantation into bone), ligament sutures, bone tacks and other suitable elements.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (23):
The kit 90 also includes a sterile packaged surgical article 92 for use with the securement means. The surgical article (e.g. 40) within sterile package 92 is used to apply the securement means 95 during the surgical procedure. The surgical article may comprise any suitable surgical device. For example, the article may comprise a tissue adhesive dispenser, a tissue sealant dispenser or any of those articles described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,328,744; and/or U.S. Pat Nos. 4,912,337; 4,941,466; 5,350,479; and 5,509,918, and/or PCT International application no. PCT/IL 00/00320, filed Apr. 6, 2000; and/or PCT international publication nos. WO 97/47245 and 00/74578 (the entire contents of which are incorporated by reference).

Detailed Description Text - DETX (87):
The anterior and posterior segments of the implantable article are secured to the vaginal apex using about 6 to 10 uninterrupted monofilament sutures (e.g. spaced 1.5 cm apart), fore and aft, driving the suture needle against the distender to preferably produce a full-thickness graft of the vaginal apex. Once the implantable article is secured to the vaginal apex, the vaginal distender can be removed and discarded. Alternatively, a tissue adhesive may be used in conjunction with the suturing or in the place of the suturing.

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CCXR
(1):
606/151

	Document ID	Kind Code	Source	Issue Dat	Pages	Image
1	US 3916905 A		USPAT	19751104	9	US 3
2	US 3951132 A		USPAT	19760420	8	US 3
3	US 3960151 A		USPAT	19760601	11	US 3
4	US 4214587 A		USPAT	19800729	8	US 4
5	US 4328802 A		USPAT	19820505	4	US 4
6	US 4479415 A		USPAT	19841031	15	US 4
7	US 4513392 A		USPAT	19850528	9	US 4
8	US 4657019 A		USPAT	19870414	22	US 4
9	US 4787386 A		USPAT	19881129	23	US 4
10	US 4834254 A		USPAT	19900227	16	US 4
11	US 4917087 A		USPAT	19900417	24	US 4
12	US 5364389 A		USPAT	19941115	13	US 5
13	US 5370639 A		USPAT	19941206	7	US 5
14	US 5411508 A		USPAT	19950502	30	US 5
15	US 5533638 A		USPAT	19960702	7	US 5
16	US 5573803 A		USPAT	19961119	6	US 5
17	US 5584885 A		USPAT	19961217	15	US 5
18	US 5593441 A		USPAT	19970114	7	US 5
19	US 5665566 A		USPAT	19970906	14	US 5
20	US 5665106 A		USPAT	19970909	17	US 5
21	US 5674921 A		USPAT	19971007	13	US 5
22	US 5722982 A		USPAT	19980303	10	US 5
23	US 5741283 A		USPAT	19980421	18	US 5
24	US 5749895 A		USPAT	19980512	16	US 5
25	US 5752965 A		USPAT	19980519	18	US 5
26	US 5756457 A		USPAT	19980526	7	US 5
27	US 5759194 A		USPAT	19980602	17	US 5
28	US 5788979 A		USPAT	19980804	12	US 5
29	US 5797932 A		USPAT	19980825	15	US 5
30	US 5810854 A		USPAT	19980922	12	US 5
31	US 5824015 A		USPAT	19981020		
32	US 5834029 A		USPAT	19981110		
33	US 5858738 A		USPAT	19990209		
34	US 5864917 A		USPAT	19990116		
35	US 6022361 A		USPAT	20000208		
36	US 6110188 A		USPAT	20000829		
37	US 6113624 A		USPAT	20000905		
38	US 6132438 A		USPAT	20001017		
39	US 6156576 A		USPAT	20001205		
40	US 6156045 A		USPAT	20001205		
41	US 6730041 B1		USPAT	20010502		
42	US 6245083 B1		USPAT	20010612		
43	US 6248117 B1		USPAT	20010619		

US-PAT-NO: 5752965

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5752965 A

TITLE: Apparatus and method for producing a reinforced surgical fastener suture line

---------- KWIC ----------

Application Filing Date - AD (1):
[redacted]

Detailed Description Text - DETX (17):
The present invention may be advantageously provided within a vacuum molded plastic container which is sterilized and hermetically sealed so as to provide the retainer assembly, the adhesive, and the articles of pledget material in a convenient and ready-to-use condition. In a preferred embodiment, the retainer assembly will be prepared at the manufacturing site with the pressure equalization member disposed within the receiving area of the alignment frame with the first and second articles of pledget material disposed within the first and second guide channels of the alignment frame. In this arrangement, the present invention can be quickly and efficiently employed to prepare a surgical fastener applying device for producing reinforced surgical fastener suture lines by carrying out the following steps: (1) Removing the retainer assembly from the sterile package; (2) Removing the [redacted] tube from the sterile package; (3) Spreading the [redacted] onto the first and second articles of pledget material as they are positioned within the first and second guide channels of the retainer assembly; (4) Positioning the apposed working surfaces of a surgical fastener applying device in general alignment with the first and second guide channels of the retainer assembly; (5) Closing the jaws of the surgical fastener applying device onto the [redacted]-coated first and second articles of pledget material to compress the pressure equalization member; (6) Moving the surgical fastener applying device away from the alignment frame so as to remove the first and second articles of pledget material, with the pressure equalization member compressed therebetween, from within the receiving area of the alignment frame; (7) Opening the jaws of the surgical fastener applying device with the first and second articles of pledget material adhered to the apposed working surfaces thereof so as to remove the pressure equalization member from between the first and second articles of pledget material; (8) Positioning the apposed working surfaces of the surgical fastener applying device over a designated portion of body [redacted]; (9) Closing the jaw members of the surgical fastener applying device into a compressed relation about the subject body [redacted]; (10) Firing the surgical fastener applying device to form a reinforced surgical fastener suture line; (11) Opening the jaw members of the surgical fastener applying device; and (12) Removing the surgical fastener applying device from the site of the surgical fastener suture line.

Current US Original Classification - CCOR (1):
[redacted]

	Document ID	Kind Code	Source	Issue Dat	Pages	Image
1	US 3916905 A		USPAT	19751104	9	US 3
2	US 3951132 A		USPAT	19760420	8	US 3
3	US 3960151 A		USPAT	19760601	11	US 3
4	US 4214587 A		USPAT	19800729	8	US 4
5	US 4275802 A		USPAT	19810630	4	US 4
6	US 4470415 A		USPAT	19840911	15	US 4
7	US 4519392 A		USPAT	19850528	9	US 4
8	US 4657019 A		USPAT	19870414	22	US 4
9	US 4787386 A		USPAT	19881129	23	US 4
10	US 4834254 A		USPAT	19900227	16	US 4
11	US 4917087 A		USPAT	19900417	24	US 4
12	US 5364389 A		USPAT	19941115	13	US 5
13	US 5370639 A		USPAT	19941206	7	US 5
14	US 5411508 A		USPAT	19950502	30	US 5
15	US 5533648 A		USPAT	19960402	7	US 5
16	US 5575803 A		USPAT	19961119	6	US 5
17	US 5584885 A		USPAT	19961217	15	US 5
18	US 5593441 A		USPAT	19970114	7	US 5
19	US 5641566 A		USPAT	19970708	14	US 5
20	US 5665106 A		USPAT	19970909	17	US 5
21	US 5674921 A		USPAT	19971007	13	US 5
22	US 5722982 A		USPAT	19980303	10	US 5
23	US 5741293 A		USPAT	19980421	18	US 5
24	US 5749895 A		USPAT	19980512	16	US 5
25	US 5752965 A		USPAT	19980519	18	US 5
26	US 5756457 A		USPAT	19980526	7	US 5
27	US 5759194 A		USPAT	19980602	17	US 5
28	US 5788979 A		USPAT	19980804	12	US 5
29	US 5797922 A		USPAT	19980825	15	US 5
30	US 5810854 A		USPAT	19980922	12	US 5
31	US 5824015 A		USPAT	19981020		
32	US 5834029 A		USPAT	19981110		
33	US 5888788 A		USPAT	19990209		
34	US 5964917 A		USPAT	19991116		
35	US 6022361 A		USPAT	20000208		
36	US 6110188 A		USPAT	20000829		
37	US 6113624 A		USPAT	20000905		
38	US 6132438 A		USPAT	20001017		
39	US 6156070 A		USPAT	20001205		
40	US 6156045 A		USPAT	20001205		
41	US 6235041 B1		USPAT	20010522		
42	US 6245083 B1		USPAT	20010612		
43	US 6248117 B1		USPAT	20010619		

US-PAT-NO: 5503638

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5503638 A

TITLE: Soft tissue stapling buttress

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Application Filing Date - AD (1):
19940216

Detailed Description Text - DETX (12):
While the article of the present invention serves to hold the animal tissue strip 12 against the cooperating faces of the jaws of the surgical stapler during positioning of the stapler on the tissue to be later severed and prior to firing of the staple gun, it can be appreciated that other ways of temporarily securing the tissue strips to the apposed faces of the stapler jaws are available. For example, a nontoxic biodegradable [illegible] material may be applied to the apposed faces of the stapler or to one surface of the tanned animal [illegible] strip to hold that strip in place until the staple gun is fired. Also, suture loops passing through the tissue strips and arranged to fit over the jaws of the staple gun can act as a replacement for the buttress member 18. Moreover, while the staple gun and the stapling buttress illustrated in the drawings are generally linear, the invention is not to be construed as limited to that shape. Various other surgical staplers are on the market for use in various specialized surgical procedures having U-shaped or other ovoid and staple cartridge support jaw shapes and those skilled in the art will envision how to construct buttresses of appropriate shape to conform to those other devices.

Current US Cross Reference Classification - OCCR
(2):
[illegible]

Current US Cross Reference Classification - OCCR
(3):
[illegible]

	Document ID	Kind Code	Source	Issue Dat	Pages	Image
1	US 4739488 A		USPAT	19880216	7	US 423
2	US 4932037 A		USPAT	19900601	8	US 433
3	US 4839215 A		USPAT	19890613	16	US 462
4	US 5141501 A		USPAT	19920825	10	US 514
5	US 5141501 A		DERWENT	19920825	10	US 514
6	US 5697894 A		USPAT	19970304	27	US 585
7	US 5631019 A		USPAT	19970520	28	US 563
8	US 5651982 A		USPAT	19970729	27	US 565
9	US 5733545 A		USPAT	19980331	13	US 472
10	US 5755922 A		USPAT	19980519	11	US 579
11	US 6245537 B1		USPAT	20010612	15	US 624
12	US 20010069769 A1		US-PGP	20010726	17	US 200
13	US 6410044 B1		USPAT	20020625	14	US 641
14	US 20020150150 A1		US-PGP	20021024	26	US 700
15	US 20030178358 A1		US-PGP	20021121	27	US 200
16	US 20030031697 A1		US-PGP	20030213	16	US 200
17	US 6548569 B1		USPAT	20030415	26	US 654
18	US 6623749 B2		USPAT	20030923	15	US 662
19	US 20040053381 A1		US-PGP	20040318	17	US 200
20	US 6773699 B1		USPAT	20040810	18	US 677
21	US 6838493 B2		USPAT	20050104	27	US 683
22	US 6867247 B2		USPAT	20050315	27	US 686
23	US 20050107578 A1		US-PGP	20050519	26	US 200
24	US 20060110386 A1		US-PGP	20060525	14	US 200

US-PAT-NO: 5733545

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5733545 A
See image for certificate of Correction

TITLE: Platelet glue wound sealant

---------- KWIC ----------

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (37):
A wide range of beneficial human uses has been explored and documented, in addition to those cited above. A series of compassionate use autologous applications have been performed, with a high degree of success and no complications. The platelet glue wound sealant of this invention has been used to seal leaks of cerebrospinal fluid through cut dura; to seal anastomoses of native and [illegible] vascular grafts; in operations with extensive incisions, such as radical prostatectomy, tram flap reconstructive surgery, radical necks, etc.; in plastic surgery including burn grafting and other free skin graft applications; and in highly vascular cut tissue, such as the kidneys, liver and spleen. The wound sealant of this invention has been uniformly effective in eliminating or greatly reducing post-operative bleeding and extravasation or loss of serous or other fluid in these applications.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (39):
When the wound sealant of this invention was applied to the sinus cavities following endoscopic sinus surgery, the regrowth of mucosa has been seen to be more rapid and uniform than with conventional treatment methods. Inner ear surgery has also been fruitful, successfully attaching [illegible] bones from the cochlea to the eardrum, and even for reconstruction of the eardrum itself. A few milliliters of wound sealant was allowed to gel in a medicine cup, transferred to an absorbent pad and compressed to exude serum and form a thin pad of fibrin, platelets, and white cells. This compressed clot was then dried for 30 minutes under a heat lamp, forming a dry, tough, but flexible sheet. This sheet was then trimmed to the correct size, sewn in place of the missing eardrum with a few fine resorbable sutures, and packed externally and internally with platelet glue wound sealant. Restoration of a functioning eardrum was seen within six weeks, with resorption and disappearance of the wound sealant of this invention.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (40):
The platelet glue wound sealant has been used clinically in the repair of drill (burr) holes in the cranium by admixing plasma-buffy coat concentrate with autologous bone pulp from the drilling process as the bone growth matrix. The platelet glue wound sealant has also been used in conjunction with autologous bone graft (iliac crest), autologous bone chip, cadaver bone, and demineralized bone matrix in the repair of bony defects of the spinal column. The platelet glue wound sealant has also been used in conjunction with autologous bone graft (iliac crest and rib), and in repair of mandibular pathological mandibular fracture. In one case of mandibular repair, a string of aminiotic-impregnated methylmethacrylate beads was included in the wound sealant, imbedded in the soft tissue external to the mandibular bone graft, and encapsulated with additional platelet glue wound sealant. In each case of use of the platelet glue wound sealant in bone defect applications, physician assessment of bone ingrowth was good to excellent. All grafts took, and there was no associated morbidity. Other sources of bone growth matrix such as hydroxyapatite or bone marrow can also be utilized in conjunction with the wound sealant of this invention.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (16):
In another exemplary use of the platelet glue wound sealant of this invention, a 72 year old, 58 Kg woman presented for open heart surgery and cardiopulmonary bypass with replacement of her ten year old [illegible] mitral valve and triple coronary artery bypass grafting. Studies and experience have shown that this type of patient carries substantial risk factors for blood loss

	Document ID	Kind Code	Source	Issue Dat	Pages	Image
1	US 4739488 A		USPAT	19880216	7	US 423
2	US 4932037 A		USPAT	19900603	8	US 433
3	US 4839215 A		USPAT	19890613	16	US 428
4	US 5141581 A		USPAT	19920825	10	US 514
5	US 5141501 A		DERWEN	19920825	10	US 514
6	US 5697694 A		USPAT	19970304	27	US 562
7	US 5631019 A		USPAT	19970520	28	US 563
8	US 5651982 A		USPAT	19970729	27	US 565
9	US 5733545 A		USPAT	19980331	13	US 573
10	US 5795922 A		USPAT	19980815	11	US 579
11	US 6245537 B1		USPAT	20010612	15	US 624
12	US 20010006769 A1		US-PGP	20010726	17	US 200
13	US 6410044 B1		USPAT	20020625	14	US 641
14	US 20020150150 A1		US-PGP	20021024	26	US 700
15	US 20020173558 A1		US-PGP	20021121	27	US 200
16	US 20030031697 A1		US-PGP	20030213	16	US 200
17	US 6548569 B1		USPAT	20030415	26	US 604
18	US 6623749 B2		USPAT	20030923	15	US 662
19	US 20040053381 A1		US-PGP	20040318	17	US 200
20	US 6773699 B1		USPAT	20040810	18	US 677
21	US 6838493 B2		USPAT	20050104	27	US 683
22	US 6867247 B2		USPAT	20050315	27	US 686
23	US 20050107578 A1		US-PGP	20050519	26	US 200
24	US 20050112086 A1		US-PGP	20050526	14	US 200

US-PAT-NO: 5697694

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5697694 A

TITLE: Biologic bioadhesive compositions containing fibrin glue and liposomes, methods of preparation and use

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Detailed Description Text - DETX (35):
Fibrin glue film containing liposomes can also be used to coat or to layer over a variety of materials used to make prosthetic devices for implantation. In an embodiment of this invention, fibrin glue containing liposomes can be sprayed or applied as liquid onto a metal surface or other substrate onto which the composition adheres tightly. For example, a fibrin glue film containing Type A liposomes sprayed onto aluminum foil bound very tightly. Alternately, the film could be formed by layering the fibrin glue and liposome mixture onto the surface or substrate. When aluminum foil was used as the substrate, the film (about 1 mm thick) could not be easily peeled or removed from the aluminum surface (FIG. 10), while the same film deposited on the a hydrophobic surface was easily removed. These examples serve to illustrate, but not to limit, the further embodiments of the invention in which Types A, B, or C liposomes are incorporated into fibrin glue film deposited onto a synthetic surface prior to use in animals or humans.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (75):
The ability of liposomes to modulate or not interfere with the viscoelastic properties of fibrin glue can be advantageous, such as when the fibrin glue and liposome composition is used to prepare films or membranes that need to remain flexible during use, or when the composition is used to coat the surface of a prosthetic device which itself flexes or changes shape during its intended use. Often, it is desired that such devices, coatings, or membranes be resident in vivo for long periods of time. However, normal lytic processes could degrade the fibrin glue rather rapidly. For such uses, liposomes could be prepared with proteolytic inhibitors encapsulated within their aqueous compartments. With the onset of degradation of the glue, liposomes would be exposed and slowly release their entrapped proteolytic inhibitors. This process would thereby decrease the rate of degradation of the fibrin glue and liposome film or membrane. Thus, liposomes would minimally affect and even augment the desired mechanical properties of fibrin glue and would ultimately increase the effective lifetime of the fibrin glue membrane, coating, or film.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (82):
This experiment demonstrated that the liposomes delivered zinc (or other entrapped materials) to the tissue of an animal with a healing incision. These data showed that liposomes entrapped in fibrin glue delivered their encapsulated aqueous contents to a tissue site without interfering with the adhesion and sealing functions of the fibrin glue. Both the encapsulation of bioactive material in the liposomes and their fixation at a tissue site by fibrin glue were demonstrated to work in accordance with the invention as described.

	Document ID	Kind Code	Source	Issue Dat	Pages	Image
60	US 20020138152 A1		US-PGP	20020926	9	US 2(
61	US 6463313 B1		USPAT	20021022	14	US 6(
62	US 6468308 B1		USPAT	20021022	10	US 6(
63	US 6468310 B1		USPAT	20021022	7	US 6(
64	US 20020156531 A1		US-PGP	20021024	33	US 2(
65	US 6471723 B1		USPAT	20021029	13	US 6(
66	US 20020177903 A1		US-PGP	20021128	8	US 2(
67	US 20020193806 A1		US-PGP	20021219	14	US 2(
68	US 20030004578 A1		US-PGP	20030102	12	US 2(
69	US 6533277 B2		USPAT	20030107	17	US 6(
70	US 20030009237 A1		US-PGP	20030109	12	US 2(
71	US 20030014126 A1		US-PGP	20030116	13	US 2(
72	US 20030045943 A1		US-PGP	20030306	14	US 2(
73	US 20030045954 A1		US-PGP	20030306	17	US 2(
74	US 20030050708 A1		US-PGP	20030313	16	US 2(
75	US 6551353 B1		USPAT	20030422	7	US 6(
76	US 20030088660 A1		US-PGP	20030529	31	US 2(
77	US 20030125811 A1		US-PGP	20030703	17	US 2(
78	US 20030130747 A1		US-PGP	20030710	10	US 2(
79	US 20030130746 A1		US-PGP	20030710	13	US 2(
80	US 20030158607 A1		US-PGP	20030821	14	US 2(
81	US 6610006 B1		USPAT	20030826	16	US 6(
82	US 6626950 B2		USPAT	20030930	13	US 6(
83	US 20030187516 A1		US-PGP	20031002	15	US 2(
84	US 20030191538 A1		US-PGP	20031009	22	US 2(
85	US 6652595 B1		USPAT	20031125	15	US 6(
86	US 6652594 B2		USPAT	20031125	9	US 6(
87	US 6652805 B2		USPAT	20031216	10	US 6(
88	US 6660092 B2		USPAT	20031223	11	US 6(
89	US 6699294 B2		USPAT	20040302	27	US 6(
90	US 6702856 B2		USPAT	20040309	17	US 6(
91	US 6719803 B2		USPAT	20040413	13	US 6(
92	US 20040073092 A1		US-PGP	20040415	4	US 2(
93	US 20040107006 A1		US-PGP	20040603	9	US 2(
94	US 20040117033 A1		US-PGP	20040617	13	US 2(
95	US 20040117032 A1		US-PGP	20040617	64	US 2(
96	US 6773456 B1		USPAT	20040810	23	US 6(
97	US 6776938 B2		USPAT	20040817	17	US 6(
98	US 6783776 B2		USPAT	20040831	10	US 6(
99	US 20040180434 A1		US-PGP	20040916	39	US 2(
100	US 6793676 B2		USPAT	20040921	11	US 6(
101	US 20040210318 A1		US-PGP	20041021	21	US 2(
102	US 6869904 B2		USPAT	20050301	17	US 6(

US-PAT-NO: 6793676

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6793676 B2

TITLE: Method of reconstructing a joint

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Application Filing Date - AD (1):
20010123

Detailed Description Text - DETX (6):
The layers of submucosa tissue are secured to one another by conventional techniques known to those skilled in the art and include, for example, the use of sutures, adhesives, staples and drying the tissue. In one embodiment the layers of intestinal submucosa are compressed while the layers are secured. In one embodiment the layers are compressed utilizing a clamp, and more preferably using a clamp that is in the shape of the cartilaginous structure to be replaced. The clamp can be utilized as an outline for cutting the shape of the graft construct or the clamp itself is used as a die in a press.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (25):
The reconstructive structure of the present invention can also be used to repair, in situ, the articulation cartilage S1 and S2 on the surface of the femur 50 or tibia 52. The reconstructive structure induces the production of hyaline cartilage. The areas where the method is used is the tibia plateau, the femoral condyle, the femoral head and acetabula, ankle joint, elbow joint, shoulder joint, finger joints. The desired thickness of the SIS structure 16 is provided and secured to the bone by suturing or tissue adhesive, for example, fibrin glue. The damaged cartilaginous material is scraped down to a bloody surface of the bone to allow the necessary seed site for the growth of the cartilaginous material. Alternatively, a membrane or barrier may be inserted to cover the area of the bleeding bone, and the reconstructive element is affixed to that membrane or barrier. A barrier is used to separate the bleeding bone from the reconstructive element, for example, and may include ceramic or a resorbable membrane. The membrane is secured by tacking or any other method. If the cartilaginous material on the bone is not substantially damaged, the cartilage is abraded to create a uniform damaged area without taking it to the bleeding bone. The reconstructive element is then attached to the remaining cartilaginous material by suturing or using a tissue adhesive.

Related Application Filing Date - RLAD (1):
[illegible]

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CCXR (2):
[illegible]

	Document ID	Kind Code	Source: Issue Dat	Pages	Image
44	US 20020032488 A1		US-PGPUB 20020314	14	US 2(
45	US 20020032485 A1		US-PGPUB 20020314	61	US 2(
46	US 20020038152 A1		US-PGPUB 20020328	18	US 2(
47	US 20020038150 A1		US-PGPUB 20020328	71	US 2(
48	US 20020040246 A1		US-PGPUB 20020404	19	US 2(
49	US 20020049503 A1		US-PGPUB 20020425	17	US 2(
50	US 20020049353 A1		US-PGPUB 20020425	10	US 2(
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52	US 20020059001 A1		US-PGPUB 20020516	7	US 2(
53	US 6439764 B1		USPAT 20020625	37	US 6(
54	US 20020082698 A1		US-PGPUB 20020627	9	US 2(
55	US 20020090725 A1		US-PGPUB 20020711	51	US 2(
56	US 20020095219 A1		US-PGPUB 20020718	14	US 2(
57	US 20020099448 A1		US-PGPUB 20020725	11	US 2(
58	US 20020103542 A1		US-PGPUB 20020801	19	US 2(
59	US 20020116069 A1		US-PGPUB 20020822	72	US 2(
60	US 20020136152 A1		US-PGPUB 20020926	9	US 2(
61	US 6468313 B1		USPAT 20021022	14	US 6(
62	US 6468308 B1		USPAT 20021022	10	US 6(
63	US 6468300 B1		USPAT 20021022	7	US 6(
64	US 20020156531 A1		US-PGPUB 20021024	33	US 2(
65	US 6471723 B1		USPAT 20021029	13	US 6(
66	US 20020177903 A1		US-PGPUB 20021128	6	US 2(
67	US 20020193886 A1		US-PGPUB 20021219	14	US 2(
68	US 20030004578 A1		US-PGPUB 20030102	12	US 2(
69	US 6503277 B2		USPAT 20030107	17	US 6(
70	US 20030009227 A1		US-PGPUB 20030109	12	US 2(
71	US 20030014126 A1		US-PGPUB 20030116	13	US 2(
72	US 20030045943 A1		US-PGPUB 20030306	14	US 2(
73	US 20030045934 A1		US-PGPUB 20030306	17	US 2(
74	US 20030050758 A1		US-PGPUB 20030313	16	US 2(
75	US 6551352 B1		USPAT 20030422	7	US 6(
76	US 20030099682 A1		US-PGPUB 20030529	31	US 2(
77	US 20030125811 A1		US-PGPUB 20030703	17	US 2(
78	US 20030120347 A1		US-PGPUB 20030710	10	US 2(
79	US 20030130746 A1		US-PGPUB 20030710	13	US 2(
80	US 20030158607 A1		US-PGPUB 20030821	14	US 2(
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82	US 6626950 B2		USPAT 20030930	13	US 6(
83	US 20030187516 A1		US-PGPUB 20031002	15	US 2(
	US 20030191538 A1		US-PGPUB 20031009	22	US 2(
85	US 6652595 B1		USPAT 20031125	15	US 6(
86	US 6652594 B2		USPAT 20031125	9	US 6(

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030191538 A1

TITLE: Method of using ventricular restoration patch

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Current US Classification, US Primary
Class/Subclass - (EXPR (1)):
623/23.72

Continuity Related Application Date - RLF1 (2):
20010917

Continuity Related Application Date - RLF2 (3):
20020917

Continuity Related Application Date - RLF3 (4):
20010111

Continuity Related Application Date - RLF4 (5):
20020111

Continuity Related Application Date - RLF5 (6):
20020917

Detail Description Paragraph - DETX (60):
[0112] Within these wide objectives and parameters, there will be variations on the structure of the patch and the methods of restoration. Although the non-circular configuration of the sheet material and ring are believed to be critical, the shape of the patch 72 may vary widely to provide the best anatomical fit with the natural shape of the ventricle 25. The sheet material 81 may be composed of a variety of materials, both natural and artificial. These materials may be woven or nonwoven to achieve a desired structure for the sheet material 81. The ring 87 may similarly be formed from a variety of materials and provided with a variety of shapes in order to add structure to the patch 72 without interfering with the normal contractions of the heart 12. Variations of the steps of the associated restoration method might include mounting the patch with a convex surface facing the ventricular cavity, use of [redacted] are also contemplated for attaching sealing and otherwise fixing the patch 72 to the Dacron neck 75.